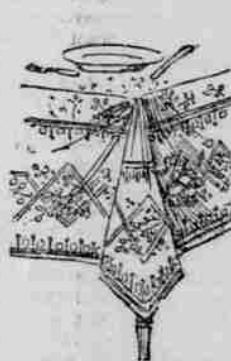


Tomorrow's Programme at the Palais Royal, 6 and Eleventh Streets.



AN August sale of blankets and kindred bedding seems absurd to some. Not so to the Palais Royal's regular patrons. They judge by the past. They know our annual money-saving sale is carefully planned, and comes only after months of preparation. Tomorrow's bargains are the result of a close watching of the markets ever since January. Some of the lots secured can be offered at much less than the wholesale quotations of today, and nearly half what winter retail prices will be. Ample quantities, so that hotel proprietors are especially invited to call.

25 White Enamel and Brass Beds, with Woven Wire Springs and Reversible Mattresses, \$6.98, instead of \$10.



IN a month or so the 1900 designs in lace curtains will be shown. New designs they are called. But you know how little they vary from year to year. You will gladly learn of 1899 curtains at half the price you have previously paid and will pay. The sale to commence promptly tomorrow at 8 a. m. Choice of 2,211 pairs, the entire 1899 surplus of the famous firm, H. B. Claffin & Co., Worth and Church Sts., New York.



Regular 75c \$1.25 \$1.50 \$2.25 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$5.00 \$7.00 \$8.00 \$10.00
Tomorrow, 49c 79c 98c \$1.48 \$1.98 \$2.75 \$3.75 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00

\$2.98 for \$5 Blankets.

Best of \$5 quality Blankets—all pure wool, full size, weighing 5 pounds. Only \$2.98 pair. How long will the 500 pairs be here?

77c for \$1 Bedspreads.

They are full size, full weight, hemmed, ready for use. Marseilles patterns, best of \$1 spreads at 77c. And 1,250 Silk-oline Covered Comforts, worth \$1.50, at \$1.25 each. Might write worth \$1.75. They look so.

89c for \$1.25 Blankets.

The English-bleached Blankets that look and feel like \$5 Blankets. And they'll wear equal to all-wool, 1,000 pairs at 89c pair.

43c for 55c Sheets.

Genuine "Lockwood" Sheets, measuring 81x90 inches. And 9c, instead of 12-15c, for the Pillow Cases, 45x55 inches. "Lockwood" means best, and therefore the name is sometimes stolen. You'll punish such dishonesty, please.

43c.

Thousands of yards of 62-inch soft finish, silver bleached, German Table Damask, in ten beautiful patterns, 43c instead of 50c yard. The assurance of securing superior wearing table damask at 43c yard should attract prospectors of hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.

57c.

Guaranteed best 70c Table Damask at only 57c a yard. Note specifications: Full 68 inches wide, with every "rod" and pure linen, full bleached by one of the leading Irish makers. The Napkins at 50c instead of \$1.50 dozen.

Tapestry Portieres.

\$1.69 pair for \$2.50 quality Portieres in art reds, greens, blues, and old rose figures. Fringed, \$2.48 instead of \$5 pair for those in three color effects, \$3.98 pair for the \$5.50 silk finish tapestry Portieres.

Practical Furniture.

\$6.98 for Box Couches, self-opening, upholstered in material you select. Only \$3.50 for \$5 Rockers, cobbler seat mahogany finish.

Curtain Materials.

10c yard for superior dotted Swiss, 36 inches wide.... Only 15c yard for 25c quality Renaissance effects, 27 inches wide.... \$1.29 for the usual \$1.50 Mosquito Canopies, full size.

Miscellaneous Lots.

\$3.25 for 45 value Black and Gold Cloth Screens, 4 panels richly embroidered. Other attractions in this fourth floor "Bargain Corner."

Basement Floor for these surprisingly little prices:



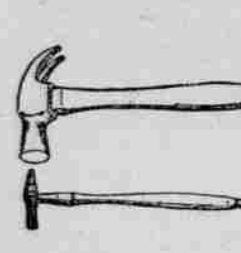
\$4.69



\$2.25



29c.



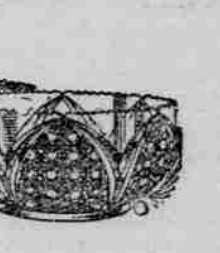
3c.



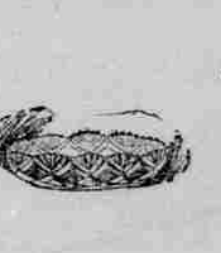
59c.



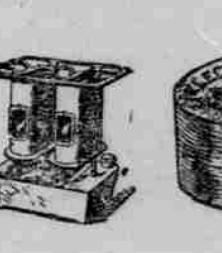
4c.



79c.



7c.



49c.



8c.



\$4.25



60c.

25c for Hardwood Stepladders, 2 feet high. 25c is the usual price.
35c instead of 50c for 6-gallon galvanized iron garbage cans, with air-tight covers.
98c for Russell's famous \$1.25 Carpet Sweepers. Guaranteed by maker and us.

3c for 5c packages tissue toilet paper. At retail only—no more than five packages to each purchaser.
\$1.48 for 25c Lawn Mowers, 10, 12, and 14 inches. Guaranteed by the eminent maker.
10c for superior 25c Palm Leaf Lunch Baskets with covers.

98c for the \$1.25 "Star" Oil Stove, with four large wheels.
25c for 35c Clothes-horse, 3 fold. Made of hard wood, 4 feet high.
45c for 60c folding ironing-boards on stand, 1c pair for 5c iron stand-holders.

3c for Babbitt's and Oleine Soap— at retail only. Not more than six cakes to each purchaser.
\$1.95 for \$2.50 Gem or Lightning Ice Cream Freezers, 6-qt. size.
\$1.10 for \$1.75 Water Coolers, 4-gallon size. Japanese and nickel-plated.

20c for 30c Iron Preserving Kettles, 6-quart size. Porcelain-lined—the best.
50c set for Mrs. Potts' Bronzed Irons. Three in set, with handle and stand. Usually 60c.
8c for Fruit Bowls and Water Pitchers looking like cut glass. 35c for Breakfast sets of 4 pieces.

35c dozen for Mason's Fruit Jars, packed in wooden box, with rubbers, etc.
\$2.50 for \$3.75 English Porcelain Tea Sets of 56 pieces, decorated in various colors.
\$7.50 for \$10 American Porcelain Dinner and Tea Sets of 100 pieces; floral decorations.

20 per cent discount on all Refrigerators and trunks—one-fifth off the price marked on those selected.
\$1.19 for the new \$1.50 Dress Suit Cases; patented. Light in weight, but strong. Little in price, but expensive looking.
95c instead of \$1.25 for best extension cases, 29-inch size. Leather trimmings.

The Palais Royal, Lisner Building, 6 and 11th Streets.

LANSBURGH & BRO.

Good-bye Prices

on Linings.

These prices will bring you here early in the morning:

10c Silesia, 64c yd.

This is a three-leaf twill Silesia—extra heavy—yard wide—and we have them in black, greys, and brown—a big bargain.

124c Velour Percaline, 94c yd.

Velour Percaline is a new lining. It is yard wide—fast black—to describe its beauty would take too long. To get you interested we've reduced the price for tomorrow.

All French Haircloth Reduced.

12-inch Grey. Marked 18c. Now.....12c yd.

16-inch Grey and Black. Marked 25c and 30c. Now.....17c yd.

18-inch Grey and Black. Marked 33c. Now.....21c yd.

7c Brush Edge Facing. 3c yd.

Lining Dept.—First Floor Rear.

Lansburgh & Bro

420 to 426 Seventh St.

\$20 Sets of
Teeth for—\$5.00

Teeth extracted without pain by our own process. 25c. Gold fillings, \$1.00. Amalgam, 50c. Gold Crowns, \$2.50. Our work is guaranteed. Electrical appliances in use.
1111 ADELPHI DENTAL PARLORS
1305 F St. N. W.
OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TO 12.

Remember!

The Boston Baking Co.

is baking the Best Bread

in town, and are the originators of the most

deliciously popular Long Loaf, SHANAHAN'S

Square Loaf, OLD HOMESTEAD.

Like all GOOD things, these are being limited

as far as supply goes, but the QUALITY is in every

loaf. So get your loaf in every loaf.

Your grocer sells it.

1016-11-11

Crowns and Bridge Work

inserted to replace the missing teeth, at a low price, and guaranteed.

THE EVANS DENTAL PARLORS, Established 1888.

1305 F St. N. W. Branch office, 214 4th St. N. W.

TREATIES WITH SULTANS

Spain's Negotiations With Rulers of the Jolo Group.

Otis Transmits a Complete Memorandum to Secretary Root—An Interesting History of Protocols and Conventions—Spanish Trade Relations With the Sulu Islanders.

Secretary Root has received from Major General Otis a complete memorandum of the treaties between the Spanish Government and the Sultan of Jolo. The statement recites the history of the negotiations with the rulers of Jolo beginning as far back as September 23, 1835, when the first treaty was made. The statement says:

"It appears that a treaty was made between the Spanish Government and the Sultan of Jolo on September 23, 1835. The terms of that treaty are not known as no copy has been secured. Another treaty between Spain and the Sultan, together with his Dattos, some eleven in number, was entered into April 19, 1851—forty-eight years ago. A third treaty between the same parties was entered into on July 20, 1875—twenty-one years ago. In the treaty of April 19, 1851, there were seventeen articles. The Sultan gave adhesion to Spain, promising to assist in wiping out piracy, to use the Spanish flag exclusively, agreed not to build fortifications, and not to buy or use firearms without permission of Spain. Spain promised to respect their religion and customs, to confer royalty upon them, and to conform rights of succession upon reigning families; also to secure the authority of the Sultan and to promote the friendship and the Spanish stations; allowed the Sultan to give passports and agreed to pay him \$1,000 a year and \$600 to each of his three Dattos yearly.

"In the treaty of July 20, 1875, the Sultan and his Dattos acknowledged Spanish sovereignty and promised to become loyal citizens. Spain was to give the Sultan yearly \$2,400, \$700 to one of his Dattos and \$600 to four others. The Sultan was authorized to collect taxes from foreign commercial vessels doing traffic in ports occupied by Spain; also to communicate directly with the captain general; also to give licenses for portable muzzle loading guns, also to give passports; and promised to do what he could to stop piracy. Spain agreed that he and his people should be permitted the free exercise of their religion and their customs. There was a mutual agreement that Catholic missionaries might reside in any place in Jolo, and that the Moros would give up all Christian prisoners. The Sultan agreed to use the Spanish flag.

"Spain endeavored to control the trade of foreign nations with the archipelago of Sulu, established a port at Zamboanga, and issued a decree that all vessels engaged in trade in the archipelago should first touch at Zamboanga. Under this decree trouble arose between Spain, Great Britain, Germany, and the result was that on March 11, 1877, those Governments united in a protocol agreeing to the complete freedom of trade for all foreign vessels in the archipelago of Jolo, the vessels being no longer required to touch at Zamboanga or any other designated port for the purpose of taking out navigation permits; that is free trade and commerce were granted all nations with the archipelago of Jolo.

"On March 7, 1885, another protocol was entered into by the above-named Governments as the result of negotiations carried on between these respective Governments, dated March 7, 1885. This protocol consisted of six articles, under the first of which the Governments of Great Britain and Germany recognized the sovereignty of Spain over the places effectively occupied, as well as over those places not yet occupied in the archipelago of Jolo. In the second article the archipelago of Jolo is defined as comprising all the islands which are found between the western extremity of the Island of Mindanao on the

one side and the continent of Borneo and the Island of Paragua on the other side, with the exception of those indicated in article three of the protocol. Those excepted islands are the islands of Balabac, Bangay, and Malawani, as well as all of those islands comprised within a zone of three nautical leagues from the coast, and which formed part of the territories administered by the company styled 'The British North Borneo Company,' and article two further defines as follows:

"It is understood that the islands of Balabac and the Casayan-Jolo form part of the archipelago.' In the fourth article the Spanish Government engaged to carry out the stipulations of articles 1, 2, and 3 of the protocol of March 11, 1877, which were: That the commerce and the direct trade of vessels of the subjects of Great Britain, Germany, and other powers with the archipelago of Jolo and in all parts thereof are declared as free, together with the right of fishing. That Spain could not prevent the subjects of Great Britain, Germany, and other powers from freely relating to the archipelago or from one point of it to another independently, or to any other part of the world touching at pleasure at any point in the archipelago or elsewhere; that Spain could not require any dues or taxes paid or permission to be obtained, but must permit a free importation of all kinds of merchandise without exception, except at such places as are occupied by Spain, and that in all places not effectively occupied by her neither the vessels nor the subjects of the above named powers nor their merchandise shall be submitted to any tax or duties or payments whatever, nor to any regulations, sanitary or otherwise. That in those places in the archipelago occupied by Spain she shall be able to establish taxes and regulations, sanitary or otherwise, during effective operation, she engaging to maintain in those places the establishments and employes necessary for the needs of commerce and for the application of regulations which she might make. That in the places occupied by Spain she shall not introduce taxes or duties greater than those levied by the Spanish tariff between Spain and any other power, nor shall she in these places put in force any exceptional regulations. Should Spain occupy other places in Jolo then there will be no objection to the application of the same rules in force at places already occupied—these regulations not to take effect until after a period of six months dating from an official publication in the journals of Madrid and Manila; still no vessel of any foreign power would be obliged to touch at any place in the archipelago in going to or returning from a place not occupied. Under article five of this treaty Great Britain promised entire freedom of commerce and navigation without distinction of flag in the territory of North Borneo."

PAYMENTS LEGALLY MADE.

Treasury Decision on Superintendent McFarland's Claim.

The decision of the Auditor for the State and Other Departments in the case of J. T. Petty, disbursing agent of the Rock Creek Park Commission, has not been sustained by the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has allowed the payments made to W. A. McFarland, Superintendent of the District Water Department.

In the settlement of Disbursing Agent Petty's account for the quarter ended June 30, 1899, the Auditor for the State and Other Departments disallowed the following payments made to McFarland, stating that they were extra compensation: May 1, '99. For services making examinations for bridge foundations, April 27 to 29, 1899, \$6. June 1, '99. For superintending the sinking of test pits and examination for bridge foundations in Rock Creek during the month of May, 1899, \$52.

The Comptroller has decided that the work referred to did not come within McFarland's duties as Superintendent of the Water Department.

You can drink a glass of Heurich's beer with the assurance that every drop is pure and healthful. For Heurich's is famed for its purity. "Pilsener Beer," Arlington Hotel Co., for a case of Heurich's, Senate, or Lager.

PAPER MONEY IN CENTS

The Treasury Urged to Issue Such Fractional Currency.

A Widely Circulated Petition to Secretary Gage—Mr. Vanderlip Formulates a Reply—Advantages of the Scheme for Isolated Districts—Similar Movements in the Past.

A more or less concerted effort to have the Government resume the issue of fractional paper currency has come to the attention of the Treasury Department. Not only has the department received copies of a circular letter which is apparently being given wide circulation, but Secretary Gage has received at least one letter setting forth a respectable individual argument in favor of the proposed issue.

Vanderlip applied to the last letter at considerable length, describing the history of fractional paper currency during the period of its circulation beginning in the Civil War, and stating the objections which are commonly urged against the resumption of the system. It is evident that Secretary Gage and the officials of the Treasury Department would frown upon the proposal to issue fractional currency, if a measure to that effect should be introduced in the next Congress, in the same way that it was frowned upon by another Secretary of the Treasury, in 1888. The circular letter which has come to the Treasury Department's notice makes this statement:

"People living in the country or small towns are compelled to order many necessities of life by mail from large cities. Among these are books, papers, magazines, etc. Improved methods of manufacturing have reduced the price of many of these necessities to a fraction of a dollar. Postal money orders cannot be had in small post-offices and are expensive to send by mail. The undersigned respectfully suggests that the Government should issue fractional currency in the form of small bills, to be used in the purchase of necessities of life, and to be used in the purchase of postage stamps, and to be used in the purchase of small amounts of money for the redemption of worn-out currency, and the cost of this process alone in any year would be \$6,428,473. The cost of replacing subsidiary silver coins for the same period was only \$4,089,138. The expense of coinage during that time was \$82,000. The bill which had passed the House was killed in the Senate as a result of this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Vanderlip, in writing to Secretary Gage's August 18, correspondent, expressed the opinion strongly that it would be found impracticable to use fractional currency for remittance purposes and not circulation. The money, he said, would necessarily have to be in circulation for some time before it could reach in a legitimate manner the persons who desired to use it for transference."

Representative Babcock, who was a member of the Republican caucus committee which devised the new currency bill at Atlantic City this summer, has been quoted as generally favoring the proposition set forth in this circular letter, although it is not positively known that he would endorse it if it were brought before the next Congress.

The letter recently received by Secretary Gage on a similar subject was addressed to him by Walter D. Stinson, the postmaster at Augusta, Me. Mr. Stinson proposed that fractional currency in the same denominations as the present subsidiary silver coins be issued by the Government, not for general circulation, but for the convenience of persons wishing to transmit small sums of money by mail. The writer of the letter asserts that there is a considerable popular demand for such currency for the purpose described, and that demand might possibly be augmented, not only by the inconvenience of obtaining postage money orders, but by the additional expense of obtaining such orders imposed by the war revenue tax. As-

stant Secretary Vanderlip addressed a long letter to Mr. Stinson in reply. He answered the inquiries of the writer as to the "form, use, and scope, as well as amount of the postal currency issued early in the Civil War," and as to "what, if any, effect a similar currency to be used simply as a remitting medium and not for circulation, would have on the finances of the country."

Mr. Vanderlip informed him that the so-called postal currency and the fractional currency which succeeded it came into circulation owing to the financial disturbances resulting from the war, which caused the banks of the country to suspend specie payments on the 30th of December, 1861. This suspension, he said, involved the Government, and in a very short time gold, which was the principal coin in use at that time, was forced to a premium. This premium soon became so great that the subsidiary silver coins in circulation were worth more than their face value, and they disappeared. The necessity of making change in daily transactions caused persons in business to issue tickets of fractional parts of a dollar, and these for a time were current in lieu of the fractional silver money; but, of course, the principle was speedily abused. Congress authorized the issue of postage and other stamps as currency, and forbade the circulation of the tickets. Postage stamps were inconvenient, and a supply of the so-called postal currency was issued. Subsequently \$5,000,000 in fractional currency of the same denominations as the subsidiary silver coins were issued. In 1876 the circulation of subsidiary silver was revived, and the fractional currency was called in and canceled.

Mr. Vanderlip wrote that the experience of the public and of the Treasury Department with both kinds of fractional money showed that silver was far preferable. Ten years later the enlargement of the business of seed men, publishers, and department stores gave rise to a new demand for fractional paper money. A bill authorizing an issue was passed by the House in March, 1888, and was sent to the Senate. The Finance Committee of that body asked the Secretary of the Treasury for some information on the subject and he submitted a statement showing the relative cost of coining silver and of printing fractional paper money and maintaining them in circulation. He showed that during the twelve years in which fractional currency was issued an expenditure of \$12,000,000 was necessary to produce it. In seven years, the Secretary said, the Government had to print a large number of notes for the redemption of worn-out currency, and the cost of this process alone in any year was \$6,428,473. The cost of replacing subsidiary silver coins for the same period was only \$4,089,138. The expense of coinage during that time was \$82,000. The bill which had passed the House was killed in the Senate as a result of this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Vanderlip, in writing to Secretary Gage's August 18, correspondent, expressed the opinion strongly that it would be found impracticable to use fractional currency for remittance purposes and not circulation. The money, he said, would necessarily have to be in circulation for some time before it could reach in a legitimate manner the persons who desired to use it for transference."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26.—News of the death of Prof. Jules Lequien, head of the Department of French and modern languages at Yale, was received here today. The event was not entirely unexpected. Prof. Lequien was dead had of the French department in 1891. He passed away in Salem at the home of a friend, W. H. Clark. Prof. Lequien was born in Switzerland, and spent his early life there. He was an instructor in a university on the Swiss-French border line when called to Yale. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of '73. His son, Frederick B. Lequien, was graduated in the class of '97, and is now an instructor in modern languages in the Sheffield Scientific School.

ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR PREMIUM STAMPS
KING'S PALACE
612-614 7th St. 715 Market Space.

MEETS DEWEY'S APPROVAL

Letters to General Butterfield Concerning the Reception.

Arrangements for the New York Event Satisfactory to Him—He Will Be Grateful to Have the Olympia's Battalion Lead the Parade—Will Surely Arrive on September 29.

COLD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—General Butterfield, Chairman of the Dewey reception committee, sat up today for the first time since his illness. He expects to be able to attend to his duties as chairman by the latter part of next week. Tonight he received the following letter from Admiral Dewey, dated Leghorn, August 16:

"I was very glad to receive your letter of August 1 giving the general outline of the program of the reception and I confirm the following cable sent you immediately in reply: 'Letter August 1 received. Will reach lower bay without fail Friday, September 29. Ready for parade on Saturday. Am writing.' With a very few immaterial modifications the arrangements as made by your committee meet with my entire approval, and I thank you for all you have done. I shall without fail reach the lower bay on Friday, September 29, and shall anchor for the night to be ready for the official arrival and naval parade on the following morning, Saturday, the 30th. While I should be gratified to meet any of my friends in the Navy, and especially the commanding officers of the ships engaged at Manila May 1, 1898, I feel that this matter of invitations should be left entirely with the committee. I would suggest that at the end of the day the play of fireworks off the Battery the Olympia should return to the North River and anchor off Twenty-sixth Street. While your letter seems to indicate that the battalion of the Olympia would lead in the land parade, still I am in some doubt. It would be a gratification to me and the officers and men of the Olympia should the Olympia's battalion of about 250 men be placed at the head of the column. In reference to the smoker it is proposed to give

for the men, that is a matter that comes within the province of the captain of the ship, but I have little doubt that he would be pleased to accept for them. I am much pleased that various reasons that you have eliminated a dinner from the program, and thank yourself and the committee for the careful arrangements made to spare me any unnecessary fatigue."

The following letter from Dewey dated Naples, August 17, was also received: "Since writing you yesterday it has occurred to me in connection with the subject of the Olympia's battalion leading the land parade that, although the Olympia has a small band, it is hardly equal to that occasion. I would therefore suggest that a good, large military band be detailed to furnish the music for this battalion and the head of the column. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram yesterday concerning the arch and to thank you for it and your congratulations." General Butterfield has notified Admiral Dewey that all his requests will be granted.

RELIEF FOR PORTO RICANS.

Additional Subscriptions and Donations Received at Headquarters.

Additional contributions have been received at Porto Rican relief headquarters. They are composed of food and clothing and the committee feels assured of the success of the undertaking. The Secretary of War received subscriptions yesterday as follows:

From the citizens of New Orleans, through Mayor W. C. Flower, \$115; through A. G. Burrow, of Norfolk, Va., \$10; from F. B. Parsons, of Springfield, Mass., \$10; from the widow of a United States officer residing in Washington, D. C., \$1. As already stated in The Times, Colonel Wright, who is in charge of the headquarters in the Inter-Ocean Building, has sent letters to the pastors of the various city churches asking them to appeal to their congregations today for aid for the suffering people of our new possession. Many of the pastors have notified Colonel Wright that they will comply with his request. The following additional subscriptions have been received by Charles J. Bell, treasurer of the committee in this city:

Previously acknowledged \$31 75
New subscriptions..... 23 00
Total..... \$54 75

The best liquor for the tired mind and exhausted body is a pure malt and hop beverage. That's another way of saying Heurich's beer, because it is always absolutely pure. Phone 614 for a case.

A Mighty Fine Iced Tea is Thea-Nectar.

Thea-Nectar has a universal reputation for making the most delicious Iced Tea of all brands. When once introduced into the household it supplants all summer beverages. It's a thirst-satisfier and possesses strengthening and soothing qualities. Secure a pound tomorrow, serve it at each meal, and you'll note the pleasing countenance of every diner. The price is reasonable enough 60c pound for all.

Our famous blends of Java and Mocha Coffees for 33c, 35c, and 38c per pound are everyone's peers. You couldn't buy such good coffee elsewhere for the same price.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,
Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W. 11 Branches.